
HUNTER-STREET, two doors from G
street — Baker, Linen, Warehouse, 182888

WHITING. — *See* **W** *above*.
4 HUNTER-STREET.—Children's Ball Dresses
 HOBSON and WHITING.
4 HUNTER-STREET.—A great variety of white
 Jean and muslin pelisses. HOBSON and WHITING.
4 HUNTER-STREET.—A large and choice assortment
 of infant baby linen, not to be equalled. HOBSON and
 WHITING.
4 HUNTER-STREET.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's
 lavender sewn black kid Gloves HOBSON and WHITING.
4 HUNTER-STREET.—White Satin Shoes
 HOBSON and WHITING.
B AZAAR, Royal Hotel.—Music to-day from two
 till five p.m.
M INIATURES.—Lockets and Brooches suitable
 for Miniatures, and manufactures of fine gold; a superior
 selection has just received. A. LOAKING, Practical Gold
 Smith and Watchmaker, 49, George-street, one door from
 the Theatre.

HERRINGS.—For Sale, a few cases of **REINER'S** Herrings in tins. **L. ALAND**, General Commission Agent, under Royal Hotel.

DATES! Dates! Dates!—The cheapest lot to be bought at **L. ALAND'S** Stores, under Royal Hotel.

HAMS, HAMS, HAMS.—American Hams for sale, first-rate quality. **WILLIAM JOLLY**, Circular Chalk.

AMERICAN CLOCKS of every description, in cases 6 each. **8. HEBBLEWHITE**, 100, York-st., South.

AMERICAN CHAIRS, wood and cane seats, 1 dozen cases. **8. HEBBLEWHITE**, 100, York-st., South.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES, in original

A packages, 1 each. 8. HEBBLEWHITE, 60, York-street.
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER! White Dutched clover!
 1 year! - On Sale at the Store, Pitt-street. FERHIS
 AKKINER.

AFINE Draught Mare for Sale, of a very handsome shape.
 JOHN FEARNEY'S, Lower George-street.

TO MINERS, ARTESIAN WELL BORERS, and Others.-Bring Apparatus, with Pump, &c.-For sale, by

This apparatus was made expressly for this colony by Messrs Greenley and Co., the celebrated artisan well borers, of Englandland and is expccted here duly appreciated.

To apply to MESSRS. CLARKE AND CO., of Queen's-place, Sydney; or to Mr. H. HICKEY, at Osterley, Hunter River.

EX SORATA.—For Sale, by the undersigned
Castings, as under—
60 columns with bases and tops
48 table legs
18 seat legs
4 forgo backs
1460 ash weights
39 truck wheels
50 railing bars
13 mould ards, No. 1, Wilkie's. **E. CO.**

BISCUITS, Biscuits, Biscuits.—GEORGE WILKIE & Co. have this day reduced their price of biscuits as follows:—

Cabin biscuit	42s.	per 112 lbs.
Pilot biscuit	30s.	
Ship biscuit	32s.	
Water crackers		
Butter crackers		
Abernethy biscuit		
Meat biscuit		in 30 lb. tins, 20s.

York wine biscuits 4 lb tin, 12s.
A large supply always on hand, fresh made.
Steam Biscuit Manufactory, George-street, September 25.

CITIZENS OF SYDNEY, Don't forget the King-
street Auction Mart. All descriptions of furniture at
lowest prices.

Iron stretchers, 15s. each
Cane-seated chairs, 5s.
Wool Rock beds, 15s.
Red-treuds at all prices
American baskets, 2s. each. &c. &c.

LOWANES old tom, 27s. 6d. per dozen.
H. M. HUGHES, Auctioneer.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Baltic deals, 9 x 3
Rough boards
Scantling
Heavy three-bushel bags
Gunny bags
Cracked maize
Pint pickles
Sardines, one-half and quarter

HENRY CLARKE,
Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine street.
Kauri pine, all sizes.
Hardwood, an immense stock, all sizes.
American planed boards
Cedar boards, well seasoned.
Iron bark, and forest oak shingles
Laths, palings, &c., &c., at very low prices, at MORRIS and
Co's Timber Yard, Swirex-rect, opposite Patent Slip.

NEWCASTLE COAL, at reduced prices.—
Screened for family use, at per ton, £3; blacksmith, £1 15s.

discussed. Also, superior country flour, and prime lucerne hay
arranged, &c., constantly on hand. H. S. GRENfell, Taylor
Wharf, Market-street.

STATE AND MANSION, with Vineyards,
Pleasure Grounds, and Apiary, to BE LET, with im-
mediate possession.

MR. ALFRED H. LAYARD begs, before attempting a de-
scription of this delightful property which has been variously
described in the Press, to state that any description of it would fall
far short of conveying to the reader a just conception of a spot which is as unique
in these colonies, as it is highly and deservedly appreciated by

Without further preface, then, Mr Lyaard informs all persons who, possessed of independent means, are yet desirous of spending their winters in the most agreeable and healthy MANSIONS AND GROUNDS are situated on the Eastern and Breakfast Creeks, in the very heart of the most fertile and thriving district of New South Wales; the whole of which in the extent and variety of its productions, rivals the choicest regions of AUSTRALIA FELIX. Pye's Mansion is almost equal-distant from three of our principal provincial towns, Windsor, Penrith, and Parramatta, the usual places of resort for the wealthy and the fashionable, and is, in all other respects, and immediately in the improved line of the Aus-

The dwelling house, par excellence, it is impossible to praise too highly, but it may perhaps be sufficient to say, that while it reflects the greatest credit on the perseverance, ingenuity, and energy of those who have brought it to what it is, in a country where the natives are still in the state of savagery, it is a **CATED SAVAGES**, it would in no way disgrace the oldest and most highly civilized of **EUROPEAN NATIONS**.

with a soda water supply connected. Cisterns are arranged to supply water to the kitchen and other parts of the house, and to the bath and under ground. In the rear of the premises is a covered porch, the roof of which leads to the kitchen and other offices, viz., larder and dairy, &c., in great proximity to these is the washhouse, and here again every convenience has been supplied which could in any way spare the laborer, and assist the operations of the laundress—large and well-lighted rooms for the arrangement of the laundry, and a large room for the drying of the clothes, &c., are at hand. Further, in addition to the facilities which are afforded in every branch of the agricultural operations, the fortunate occupier of the property in question, will find every convenience and facility which could be desired.

whereas it also furnishes the EXTENSION OF COMMERCE, which is another cottage very near the mansion house, which is a most admirably adapted for, and now used as, a garage, possessing at its rear a magnificent view of the surrounding country, and being well fitted for the imagination itself; unequalled for the purpose of entertaining the guests of the CENTRAL PARADISE. Summer houses are found in the middle of the garden, where the flowers were the CLUSTERING VINE yet in the distance among the vines with the WATY BANANA, but where the tree immediately overhangs the water, and the profusion of foliage which abounds here, and which they are surrounded by, is unequalled for the purpose of entertaining the guests of the CENTRAL PARADISE. The number of people who have been entertained here, and the number of people who have been entertained here, is unequalled for the purpose of entertaining the guests of the CENTRAL PARADISE.

the other the apiary, from which storehouse for the "little busy bee" there was gathered in one season nearly a TON AND A HALF OF HONEY.

The arrangements for the comfortable accommodation of the dairy and breeding cows are not to be surpassed. The calf-pens are very comfortable, and the cows are in their way perfect. Not in the attention and care given to the cows, but in the kind of food and provisions which has been provided for them. As the pig been forgotten, his sty, his paddock, and (to him the greatest delight) his pond, are all arranged with such care as not to fail to give satisfaction to the MOST FASTIDIOUS of the porcine race.

[illegible]

store-house, grain house, grain loft. Returning in the evening, the buildings, more strictly devoted to AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES than the others, we find a well-floored barn and wain-house; and further, though not so large as the others, a stable adjoining these, and a cow-house for the use of the workmen, of a most substantial and commodious construction. An incoming tenant would find all the necessary implements of HUSBANDRY ready, including plough, harrow, drays, and all the necessary tools and adjuncts for the management of the crops, such as rakes, forks, &c. &c.

THE GROWING CROPS at present on and in the ground, consist of

The poultry yard is on the same scale with all the rest of the establishment. In conclusion, Mr. Lyard begs to observe that the furniture or the house is of good materials and modern style, but at the same time, and at a COUNTRY SEAP, and might be taken too for a very moderate estimation, whereby carriage and breakage, with all the attendants and the most important fact remains to be mentioned :—

THE EASTERN CREEK runs through the centre of the estate, and to let every paddock be watered either by a tributary stream, or

Further particulars of rent, &c., may be learned on application to Mr. LAYARD, 55 and 59, Hunter-street: or to DAVID FYLE, on the premises, who will be happy to show the same.

THE NEW COLONIAL MINISTERS

in,—in your just criticism on the changes which have lately been made in the great offices of State, there is one point on which I wish you had insisted more strongly—I mean the disregard which has been shown in the whole affair to the interests of the colonies.

Among the reforms to which the present ministry was virtually pledged, not the least important was reform in our system of colonial government. Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Newcastle, and Sir W. Mather, had publicly professed the most advanced views on colonial reform, and the assumption of the Colonial Office by the

It was regarded by the colonies as a great misfortune that those views were paramount in the administration. I will not say that the expectations formed have been realized. The Duke of Newcastle has governed the colonies liberally enough, it is true; but he does nothing towards the reform of the system of government under which they suffer, and which he has always opposed. Still, up to this time the colonies have always respected. They had great confidence in the Duke's character, and in the antecedents, in his knowledge of colonial affairs, and in the interest he was known to take in them. They feared himself when he should have become familiar.

Sir George Grey's official career is before us. He was the champion of the measures which drove Canada into rebellion. He defended the suppression of the Jamaica constitution. He was the representative of the Government in the negotiations with the United States, for four years, of a policy which was the object of execration and contempt in every part of our colonial empire. Sir George Grey is a man of the old school.

Sir George Grey's official career is before us. He was the champion of the measures which drove Canada into rebellion. He defended the suppression of the Jamaica constitution. He was the representative of the Government in the negotiations with the United States, for four years, of a policy which was the object of execration and contempt in every part of our colonial empire. Sir George Grey is a man of the old school.

apprenticeship he has almost unconsciously avoided the subject of colonial politics. The colonials have a look on their faces as if they were waiting for him to say in vain for a record of his having ever advocated their rights. They ever sought redress for their grievances, ever expressed the slightest interest in their concerns, or, indeed, required any knowledge of them. In fact, they know him chiefly by his connexion with one whose very name is an abomination to them, and mean Lord Grey. To add to their other disqualifications, Sir George Grey, never remarkable for energy or administrative power, is now understood to be incapacitated by the active exertion by the state of his health. On his

whole, Sir, I repeat that, whether we look to his antecedents, or to his pursuits, or to his connections, or to his qualities, or to his conduct, it would be difficult to find among the leading statesmen one more especially entitled to the seals of the Colonial-office, and that his appointment has shown the indifference of the Ministry to Colonial interests. I have the honour to be, &c.,

June 15. AN AUSTRALASIAN.

TICKETS OF LEAVE IN ENGLAND.

A Police case of yesterday, June 14, at the Mansion House, is necessary to be noticed. It was the final

Mr. Mullens, of the firm of Bush and Mullens, solicitors to the Committee of Bankers for protection against felonies and frauds, attended for the prosecution, which excited much interest.

Mr. Mullens said he had been requested by the Committee of Bankers, whom he had the honour to represent, to bring before the attention of the magistrates a practice which had recently received the sanction of the state, in order that it might be ascertained whether the same was justifiable or was not likely to be advantageous to the community.

mean the system of granting tickets of leave to convicts under sentence of transportation. The case of the prisoner at the bar, whom he had prosecuted upon the part of the Commercial Bank of London seven years ago, afforded him an opportunity of giving publicity to facts which were certainly of considerable public interest, and, consequently, he was anxious to see individuals to whom the license had been extended and who had abused the confidence reposed in him according to the benevolent arrangements of the Government. Mr. Mullens then detailed the evidence which had been in the first instance given against the prisoner, who, it will be remembered, was stated to have

the B. W. Coles said, with reference to the signature made by Mr. Mullens about the ticket of leave system, which was the pure result of the benevolence of Government, he apprehended that it would never answer. The present case exhibited an instance of the advantage taken, by a convict a month after he had obtained his liberation, of the signature in the instrument which had made him free.

The prisoner was committed to trial.—*English Paper.*

A SHEEP-HUNTING ADVENTURE.—The following spirited sketch of a most novel pursuit in the mountains of Armenia is full of interest. We are indebted to Mr. Cuzon for an entertaining and instructive work for the day.

"The idea of the 'chamois' of Armenia," he says, "is in the shape, and colour like the deer of the fallow-forest, only it has two long short horns bending back like those of a goat. The strength and agility of this most mischievous creature are astonishing; it is more difficult of approach than the chamois of the Alps. I have usually seen them in pairs, but was never able to shoot one. I brought three skins and several heads of these rare animals. The horns, out of which one studied specimen was made, in the illustration, are of the same

believe, the only one extant. The method employed to hunt this sheep is to climb to the highest summit of a mountain, and then cautiously approaching the edges of cliffs, to peep down with a telescope into the gorges and ravines below, where, if you have luck, you may see the sheep cowering about on the edges of the precipice, jumping, standing on a stone, or hanging by its hind legs, to reach the bottom of their hind legs to reach the bottom of their hind legs, and playing the most curious antics, for no possible reason, unless it is that they find their digestion improved by taking a considerable deal of exercise. In these gymnastics the hunter must participate to a great extent in following the tracks of the jumpingst

frustrations than he can ever have to deal with. It requires more mental activity, and a good head, for looking over a height, and attempting to make a jump, than for a sad accident has occurred to the adventurous sportsman in this pursuit. I myself have been in some awkward situations: once particularly, having let myself down by the roots of a kind of juniper on to the ledge of a tremendous precipice, I found there was no way further down, and what was of more consequence, no way up again, for the roots of the tree extended no more above my reach. A hunter—a native of the same district as I was—was then when he had done watching the two sheep scampering off from out of shot below, we looked at the place we were on,

and than in each other's faces in blank dismay. We were in the same scrape as the Emperor Maximilian got into in the Tyrol, only, there being no saints about in the mountains of Lazistan, we had no expectation of being assisted by a spirit or two. We were there, then, after a good deal of pantomime, which would have puzzled any bird who might be wondering at our manoeuvres, for we did not understand each other's language; we took off our boots, laid our outer clothes, and our arms and rifles, and tied them in a bundle; then I planted myself firmly, with my face to the wall of the cliff, sticking my nose and my hand into the hole, and the hunter came forward in service to give me more steadily, "vix oculos tunc"

...root hold of the roots of the tree: the tree shook,
and plenty of stones and dirt fell upon my head,
while the hunter scrambled into the trunk, and he
was safe. He sat down awhile to rest, and then
he pulled up the clothes and guns with our shawls that
we had taken off from round our waists: a gentle
quail came over me at this moment: a gentle
quail came off with my, to the valuable spoils,
and leave me in command upon the shelf. But he was a
true man, as a hunter generally is; so, after a variety
of signs and gesticulations to each other, as to how it
was to be done, he hugged me up, first by the shawl,
and then by hand, until I could reach the roots of

[illegible]

circumstances than our one pair each, they always
 got away, and we came down the mountain nut-
 tress and hungry for that day, not sorry to find a
 unanimous good supper in the tent, in our encampment
 by the trout stream, in the valley of Tortoon."

THE OATHS BILL.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)
 DEPRIVING, as we do most deeply, the temporary failure of the largest and most state-manneh plan ever brought before Parliament for doing justice to the rights of conscience, for removing mere forms and enmeshing ambiguities from the threshold of Parliamentary duties, and for strengthening, because simplifying, the solemnities of an oath—regarding that the force of bigotry and blind intolerance should predominate in our House of Representatives—we can still afford to congratulate the supporters of religious liberty on the sensible advance which the Jewish cause has gained by last night's protracted discussion. The whole tone of the debate was significant. Scarcely an argument was used by Sir Frederick Thesiger or his followers against the admission of the Jews into Parliament—to the immediate object of Lord John Russell's Bill the leader of the opposition tacitly acceded. The famous clause, "on the true faith of a Christian," is, it seems, ignominiously abandoned, and the line of attack is altered from the more effective battle-cry; and it is now sought to exterminate the Jews by an advance of the whole line of "Protestant" assailants against Roman Catholics and so-called Romanizing Anglicans.

We must admit that the manoeuvre was clever enough, and it has, unhappily, proved successful; but Mr. Gladstone met it with an argument which, for perspicacity and historical truth, stands unrivalled. The opponents of the Bill sought to enlist Protestant and even Dissenting sympathies in their favour, by representing the proposition to abolish the present oath of supremacy as tantamount to a relinquishment of the supremacy of the Crown in ecclesiastical causes, and over ecclesiastical persons. But Mr. Gladstone showed—what we have ourselves shown on previous occasions—that that oath contains no assertion of any supremacy whatever in the Crown. It denies the Papal supremacy, but it does not affirm the Royal supremacy. If it did, Sir Frederick Thesiger's argument would represent the Dissenters and Presbyterians in the most odious light; for it assumes that Independents and members of the Scotch Kirk are in the constant habit of swearing, without the least compunction, to her Majesty's supreme authority in ecclesiastical matters. We observed in February, on the introduction of the Bill, that, when the oath of supremacy was changed at the accession of William and Mary, its positive assertions were dropped for the express purpose of comprehending Presbyterians. In its present shape, it affirms absolutely nothing whatever as to where the Ecclesiastical Supremacy resides—only says that it is not in Rome.

Whatever may be thought, therefore, as to Sir Frederick Thesiger's position that the Queen is the Supreme Head of the Church—a doctrine, let us observe, contained in no oath or formula, civil or ecclesiastical, now extant—the oath of supremacy which he battles for does not say one word in favour of this doctrine, or in the remotest way bearing on it. The Mormonite who believes in the supremacy of Joe Smith or Joe Smith's successor—those who hold the supremacy of the Inner Light—the Wesleyan who submits to Conference—the Independent who has quitted the Church on the ground of its alleged Erastianism—the Presbyterian who disavows all civil authority in matters ecclesiastical—all these may and do take the oath of supremacy, simply because, contradicting its title, it leaves the question of supremacy entirely open, excepting only as regards the Pope.

We do not accuse Sir Frederick Thesiger of Mr. G. Phillips's stolid ignorance on the subject—at any rate, he was not so precipitate as to avow it. But, if he knew the words of the oath of supremacy, he must know that, be it good or bad, it cannot affect the "unworthy members" of the Church of England to whom he thought it decent to allude. It no more affects them than it does Alderman Salomons. They are supposed, rightly or wrongly, to hold that the supremacy is in a General Council, or in Convocation, or in some ecclesiastical synod or Church courts—at least we presume that this is what Sir Frederick Thesiger thinks they hold. How, then, does the oath of supremacy pinch them? By saying that the ecclesiastical supremacy is not in the Pope? But this is a perfectly safe conclusion for them—a conclusion, moreover, in which Baron Rothschild would himself concur, inasmuch as he believes in the jurisdiction of Dr. Adler. We do not deny that there is a doctrine of the Royal supremacy which clergymen of the Church of England are bound to hold. That doctrine, however, is contained in the Articles, and in them alone—it is enforced by the Church's canons, and by them alone. It is not embodied in, and therefore not affected by, the oath of supremacy. Even if—which we do not believe—the "Romanizing Protestants," whoever they may be, dislike the Church's doctrine, the abolition of the oath would no more be a boon to them than it is the Act for preserving the London statutes. All this miserable ad captivum rhetoric against the "Traitors," had simply nothing to do with the Bill, although it had doubtless its effect in influencing the division.

So much for the ecclesiastical sanctions which attend the doctrine of supremacy. It remains to consider its civil relation. All answers agree, the legal doctrine of the Queen's supreme authority over all his subjects, and in all cases, is embodied in the common law of England; and we were told last session, by the Lord Chancellor, that this supreme authority was asserted over and over again before the Reformation. How, then, can it be affected by the oath of supremacy, which, in its present form is no older than the year 1689? Will Sir Frederick Thesiger, as a lawyer, assert that the supremacy of the State over all its subjects only rests upon this recent oath of supremacy? The controversial and legal arguments used at the time of the Reformation simply went to re-assert the old general bearing of the law of England as it stood in Saxon times. This common-law doctrine, being older than the supremacy oath, would survive its abrogation because it is independent of its enactment. It was re-asserted for the Reformation for a specific and chiefly political purpose—namely, to restrain appeals to Rome, and to prevent the levying of Italian taxes from English subjects. In its legal form it is not an ecclesiastical doctrine at all. We admit that there is an ecclesiastical doctrine on the subject; but when Mr. J. G. Phillips asks us to believe that Lord John Russell's measure would release the clergy of the Church of England from the necessity of denying the Papal supremacy in ecclesiastical matters, he only shows that he is not aware, or chooses to forget, that every clergyman would still be called upon at his ordination to subscribe "the oath of the Queen's sovereignty," which most distinctly affirms that "no foreign prince, prelate, or authority, ecclesiastical or

spiritual, within this realm." Mr. Phillips further says that the Bill would release every clergyman from taking the oath of supremacy. But will he inform us when and where, at the present moment, any clergyman is called upon by Act of Parliament to take the oath of supremacy which the Bill proposed to abrogate? Under the very same obligations which at this moment affect the English clergy, Lord John Russell's Oaths Bill would leave them. Its object was to substitute one oath instead of the three which are at present taken by members of Parliament at Westminster. This was its single purpose; and it had no more to do with oaths taken by English clergymen at their ordination at York or Canterbury, than with oaths or vows taken at Seville or Paris.

Mr. Disraeli found on the occasion an apt opportunity for a dexterous, and of course immoral, distinction. He has avowed himself an earnest advocate of the Jewish claims, but he contends that their emancipation should have been a single act. That is to say, he advocates an instalment of justice, but denies that he is bound by any law of justice. He will have the right thing done, but he will not be hampered by any principles of right. He will accept of an act of toleration, reserving the right of holding the noble principle of intolerance. He will do right to the Jewish conscience, because he sees in Christians only a sort of Jewish sect; but he will not admit the rights of Roman Catholics, because he finds a chance of putting abundance of case, is a change of agents, only to be mulcted afresh for no benefit at all; whilst many absentee landowners cannot even get back the control over their own property. This is, perhaps, an evil inseparable from the system under which the colonies have been founded—one of the beauties, in fact, of the Wakefield system, which has ruined all the first colonists, and is now operating on the first land purchasers. We can scarcely, however, blame the provincial legislature of the settlement, if it endeavours to prevent the evil from operating injuriously on the colonists.

ABSENTEE NEW ZEALAND LANDOWNERS.

(From the Australian and New Zealand Gazette, June 24.)

ABSENTEE landowners in England are getting alarmed at the acts of the provincial councils in New Zealand, which have determined that property in a colony has its duties as well as its rights, and that those duties must be fulfilled. A letter, signed "Spectator," in our last week's paper, considers this unfair. So did the late Duke of Newcastle. Nevertheless, the provincial councils are acting wisely. The fault is not with them, but with the quick system of colonization under which they bought their lands. Any person must see that such a state of things is unavoidable in the end; and that the end has not come before arises from the fact that the colonists have not before had any political powers whatever, or their very first step must have been legislation on absentee land. All experience has shown that the formation of colonies by absentee landowners is unsound in principle. South Australia never did any good till the system was abolished; nor will New Zealand. Unfortunately in the latter colony absentee lands have been increased at an enormous rate, and so has the evil also.

We have often warned the absentee landowners that if they did not do something for the colony, they would repent it. We repeat the warning, but with this addition, that the object of the provincial councils is eventually to confiscate all absentee lands; and the absentee landowners will do well to remember that the very men who gulled them into buying the lands are those who are now urging on the colonial councils to destroy their property.

It is idle to say that the money of absentee landowners gave the colonists their labour. The colony is not to be placed in *status quo* on that account. The acts of the absentees were purely mercantile speculations. Large sums had been realised for a short time in South Australia by the landowning mania, at the expense of the first colonists—or rather by their ruin—and the New Zealand purchasers thought they could do the same thing again. Let us then hear no more about this mock patriotism, of giving labour to the colonists. What the absentees have to consider is, what they can do in addition to benefit the colony, and thus save their lands by conciliating the provincial councils.

But let us first put a case—one only amongst many. The Wairarapa plain contains the finest land in New Zealand. A large portion of it has been allotted both to colonists and absentee landowners, yet this fine land is useless. And why? It is for the most part a swamp; the best land in the country when drained, and worth any outlay to drain. But the small quantity of land held by colonists, in comparison with the large quantity held by absentees, forbids drainage of any kind. What colonist in his senses would drain his section, with the water from fifty absentee sections draining into his improvements? He would only be paying to convert his own property into a lake. What is the common sense of this? Why, that the absentee, instead of benefiting the colony of Nelson by his emigrant labour, is actually preventing that labour from being made use of, and preventing the cultivation of the only agricultural district in the settlement. If he wish to save his lands from the acts of the provincial council, he must forthwith combine with the colonists to drain the whole, and pay his fair share of the expense. If he be wrong in the part of the colonists to make his rights perform their duties, it is far more wrong on his part to expect that the colonists will improve his property at their own outlay, whilst that outlay must be made hopelessly, because he will not pay his share.

Our correspondent considers it as an "act of spoliation and injustice," that if a colonist fence his land, and an absentee section adjoins, the latter shall be made to pay its share of the fencing, or be sold to defray the cost. Why, this is the law of England. If a man in London run up a party wall where none before existed, the owner of the adjoining land must pay his share of the expense, whether he want the wall erected or not. Is there anything to complain of in this? With what conscience could an absentee expect the colonist to sow his crops without fences, because the absentee does not want his land fenced? It is notorious, that the absentee lets his land lie dormant in the expectation that in a few years the enterprise of the colonists around his section will have given tenfold value to his land without any outlay on his own part; and yet he cries out against the "injustice" of making

him pay his share of the fencing; as though the colonist could protect his crops, which are to add value to absentee land, without fencing. In Wellington the case is even worse than it is at Nelson. Nearly the whole of the available agricultural land unoccupied is in the hands of absentees. This monopoly of land, useless to them or the colony in the present state of affairs, has been created by the additional land *bonus* given by the New Zealand Company, as though land were valueless. The available land in a settlement where from its hilly character there is very little of it, cannot be used, and hence has arisen the fact, that Wellington, the first and most extensive of all the New Zealand Company's settlements, does not to this day produce corn enough to feed itself. All, or nearly all the saleable land has been sold, and there lie the absentee lands unused and unusable. Is it to be wondered at that the Provincial Legislature enacts laws to get this unused land within its grasp? The colonists cannot starve whilst the absentees lands are waiting for population to render them valuable; this is rather the best policy to keep population away.

The absentee landowners are themselves ill-used, but not by the colonists. Many amongst them would willingly come into arrangements by which their lands could be used, but they of necessity trust their affairs to agents, who seem to care for nothing beyond their own charges. The consequence, as we know in abundance of cases, is a change of agents, only to be mulcted afresh for no benefit at all; whilst many absentee landowners cannot even get back the control over their own property. This is, perhaps, an evil inseparable from the system under which the colonies have been founded—one of the beauties, in fact, of the Wakefield system, which has ruined all the first colonists, and is now operating on the first land purchasers. We can scarcely, however, blame the provincial legislature of the settlement, if it endeavours to prevent the evil from operating injuriously on the colonists.

But neither the aggression of the provincial council on the lands of the absentees, nor the recriminations of the absentees on the councils, will mend the matter. The latter may cry out as much as they please against the ingratitude of the colonists with regard to the labour with which the money of the absentees has supplied them, but that man must be very young in the ways of the world now-a-days who expects gratitude from public bodies or communities, even if services have been performed, which in the New Zealand case is doubtful. The absentees have generously supplied labour to the colony for their own interests. The colony is trying to confiscate the lands of the absentees for its own interests. It is a case of "pull devil, pull baker"—and the baker having the worst of it, is calling out lustily for help.

It is not too late for the absentees to re-establish friendly relations with the colonists. But this is only to be done by devising some means to benefit the colony and their own lands at the same time, and not to render their lands obstructive, in the hope that the unaided enterprise of the colonists will make their lands valuable. Let them remember that the colonists have undergone a long course of robbery and obstruction from public bodies at home, with whom the absentees have been connected. The Government has given large sums to these bodies for the benefit of the colony, which sums directors in the absentee interest have unblushingly put into their own pockets, as appears from Government Blue-books. New Zealand has not much for which to thank home interests.

We are not going to waste our time in pointing out the selfishness of the absentees, or to publish friendly relations with the colonists; but if they will abandon their selfishness, and show a disposition to set about the matter, we will gladly do so, and nothing can be more easy than to do so. We do not mean to have companies for this or that croquet; there have already done much mischief, and have caused great irritation in New Zealand, where the impression is, that absentees, having failed in their land speculations, are seeking to make a cat's paw of the colony in other matters. We shall not stop to inquire whether the impression be right or wrong. One thing is, however, clear enough, that if the absentees do not effect some beneficial for the settlements in which their property lies, the provincial councils will not, their lands stand in the way of colonial progress, but will eventually pass laws which will absorb the whole. And let the absentees further bear this in mind, that the very men who gulled them into buying their land, are now urging the colonists to throw both them and their lands overboard.

COLONIAL RELATIONS WITH THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

(From the Australian and New Zealand Gazette, June 24.)

AN unusual debate occurred the other evening in the House of Lords, on the discussion of the Canada Bill, in which debate Lord Ellenborough broadly laid down the doctrine that all legislation with regard to Canada should be framed with a view to the final separation of the two countries. The Duke of Newcastle expressed his astonishment and regret at the doctrine laid down by Lord Ellenborough, as though there were anything new in them, and as though he had never heard of such a contingency before. His Grace was ignorant that the spirit of modern colonial legislation was to accustom colonies by self-government to rely on themselves; so that at a future day, when they were strong enough to walk alone, or when England should no longer be able to protect them, their habits of self-reliance should form their safeguard. We may judge from this what kind of self-government the Duke of Newcastle was preparing for the Australian colonies. We no longer wonder at the lucubrations of the Wentworth clique in the nomenclature of the New South Wales, or the intimidation practised by the local government of South Australia against the nominee legislature of the colony, in compelling anti-popular recommendations for the New Constitution. It is easy to guess from whence this coercion sprang. The colonies have no slight reason to be thankful that the colonial power of the Duke of Newcastle is at an end. A few more ministers like his Grace would now sever the connection between the colonies and the mother country, and he will find that the sentiments which he expressed will do more to separate Canada from England than any exclusive legislation could do.

When Earl Grey passed the New Zealand Constitution Bill, afterwards made law under the guardianship of Sir John Pakington, that bill was generally regarded as an experiment as to how far a people could be entrusted with their own self-government without the slightest interference from the mother country. It was an experiment only, and was so characterized by its author, who cautioned his colonies from expecting the same thing had been made on a small colony. The object of the measure, if it had any object at all, was eventually to prepare

colonies for independence in friendship, and not in enmity, to the mother country, as had been the case when our North American colonies declared their independence. The day for independence of colonies must one day come, be it sooner or later, despite the "astonishment and regret" of a short-sighted statesman, that a nobleman, a little more far-seeing than his fellows, should broach such a doctrine. It was the very principle of Earl Grey's experiment, so gradually and imperceptibly to loosen the bands between the colonies and the mother country, that when the day of separation did arrive, it should not injuriously be felt by either. He selected a colony for the experiment, in which that separation was not likely to occur for ages, in order that he might the more easily apply the principle to such colonies as were getting too powerful for the coercion which had been practised on colonies till real danger of their allegiance had arisen. The New Zealand experiment, with considerable drawbacks, has been in a great degree satisfactory. A statesman with any eyes in his head, can even now see its advantages and its disadvantages, and is in a condition to apply the experience to Australia, which has also had her eyes on the New Zealand experiment. If the Duke of Newcastle had the power to legislate for the Australian colonies contrary to the spirit of the New Zealand Bill, he is young enough to live to see the consequences, though to-day they may not be palpable.

But to speak of self-government as being inconsistent with the allegiance of colonies is the idlest trash imaginable. The more perfect their power of self-government the more perfect will be their allegiance. There is not a colony in the British empire which is not proud of its relation to the mother country, or which would lightly break its allegiance unless compelled to it by bad legislation, such as the colonies have had to endure. How much firmer will, then, be their allegiance when all cause of complaint shall have been removed by the Home Government ceasing to interfere with their internal government. Who has heard of the disloyalty of Jamaica, because Jamaica has a constitution beyond the power of the Home Government to interfere with? It is but the other day that Canada was in a state of rebellion from bad and coercive government, and so bad was the government that a nobleman who not long ago held the post of prime minister in England, had more to do with the disloyal movement than exactly became a loyal subject. England was compelled perforce to relinquish her coercive system, and to establish all but complete legislative freedom in Canada. What has been the result? That Canada is now one of the most loyal possessions of the British Crown. The same effects will spring from the same causes in all colonies, according as the causes themselves are good or evil.

But what right has Jamaica, Canada, or New Zealand to a constitution which the Australian colonies have not? None whatever—but the right of the British Government to convert the Australian colonies into so many Stomach pills, and to serve for the reward of their electing agents at home. The sooner the home Government gives up this right the better. The appointment of Mr. Stonor laid the axe to the root of that system; though, as compared with many who have preceded him, Mr. Stonor is really an efficient person. But the same leaven of antagonism towards the colonies which has for so many years actuated the Colonial Office will have been revived. We are told that Sir W. Denison is to be thrust upon New South Wales as its Governor, though to no man have the people of New South Wales a more thorough enmity, and with good reason too. Sir H. Young, the coercer of the South Australian colonies, in order to administer the most liberal constitution in all the colonies. Such appointments as these are shameful, if true; and can only be intended to neutralise the liberal liberty which former Governments have shown. The ministers who make such appointments are the authors of the disaffection in the colonies, whatever their intentions may be.

The reasoning of the Duke of Newcastle on the subject of Canada is suggestive regarding the Australian colonies. He stated that he had received from Canada a draft bill, containing the details by which the Legislative Council could be changed from a nominative into an elective body. If this were adopted it would settle the question. "But," said the Duke, "this would be at variance with the sound principles of legislation which I have always recommended and attempted to carry out." One scarcely knows which most to admire, the modesty or the straightforwardness of his Grace's declaration. "I, who know nothing of colonies but what I have learned in the rooms of the Canterbury Association, have formed sound principles there for colonial legislation, which I do not like to have set aside." Really! principles inspired doubtless by some Puseyite saint deceased, for how else the Duke could have got any sound principles at all on the subject is a marvel. Besides, continues his Grace, it would interfere with the *Clergy Reserves Bill*. "Ay, here's the rub." You colonists may go to a place unmentionable, but if you will go, I can help you to take the clergy reserves with you. It would not do, continued his Grace, to let the Canadian legislature settle the matter, for this too "would be at variance with the principle by which his conduct had been regulated in reference to colonial legislation." &c. &c. the whole colonial world has no right to its own interests and feelings, but must succumb to those of the Duke of Newcastle! From all this we gather a far-fetched, but we have no doubt, just reference, viz., that some humbergling plan has been concocted for Australia, which we trust Sir George Grey is in time to frustrate. Had the Duke continued in office, Mr. Wentworth might, after all, have become Duke of Cockatoo Island.

The debate gave rise to another curious matter. Lord Ellenborough stated that it was the opinion of Mr. Huskisson that Canadian legislation should be undertaken with a view to the separation which must one day come. It was also Lord Ellenborough's own conviction, as it is the conviction of every one living who knows anything on the subject of our colonies—except the Duke of Newcastle. His Grace was surprised that "looking at the position of the noble Earl as an administrator and a statesman, he should advance such doctrines as he had just propounded"—which he could assure the noble Earl were most unfounded. That is, the colonial experience of the Duke of Newcastle, who has had scarcely any colonial experience, against the talent and experience combined of Mr. Huskisson and Lord Ellenborough. The Duke of Newcastle has not even had Colonial-office experience, which is a very different thing to colonial experience, for, during the few months of his holding office, he has been so much occupied with matters demanding his military experience, that we do not see how he can have acquired colonial experience at all. England, as all experience shows, is easily governed by men of no experience, but

it is a mistake that colonies will rest satisfied to be directed by the same qualification.

It is a bad omen for the Australian colonies that the Minister at War should, after leaving the Colonial Office, be found legislating for Canada. This, we suppose, arises from official courtesy, and if the experience of the Duke of Newcastle have concocted a measure for Australia, the same courtesy may enable his Grace to propound it to the wisdom of Parliament. This tampering with the colonies is a dangerous experiment, not to-day perhaps, but it may be by and by. We wish to preserve the allegiance of the colonies as long as possible, and our colonial experience, which is equal to that of the Duke of Newcastle, tells us, that the way to shorten the allegiance of the colonies is to tamper with them. We wish to see independence of the home Government in all save colonial affairs like the Duke, would soon give them independence without allegiance to the Crown.

Lord Ellenborough stated that "the colonies were very sensitive." Exactly so, said the Duke, "and that was a strong reason why the noble Lord should not have broached the subject." Is this one of the "sound principles" which the experience of the Duke has taught him—not to look facts in the face? If this be the result of his colonial experience, we recommend his Grace for the future to stick to his military experience; the next time he becomes Colonial Minister he may want it; not that it would be of much service to him in the colonies—the day is gone by for that.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY IN INDIA.

MORALISTS acknowledge that there is a point at which the patient endurance of a Christian becomes the passivity of a coward. The Europeans in India have passed that point with regard to the Peninsular and Oriental Company. We are happy to believe that an attempt is to be made to wipe off the disgrace. Hitherto they had been taxed and insulted, and denied, without remonstrance as without redress. Ever since the completion of the stupor by which the monopoly of Indian communication was handed over to one great Company, the sole effort of the P. and O. has been to justify Curran's anathema on corporations. They have increased their rates and diminished their services, have added to their revenue and increased their popularity which is its only permanent security. They have injured and oppressed every class in India. In the midst of an European war, the Government receive despatches which they delay to send, and decide action. The steamers are permitted to coast so slowly that it cannot even acknowledge them for a fortnight. Every event of the war affects the fortunes of the mercantile community, yet they can supply no necessities, so long as the disaster for foreign goods. In the present week, at the end of the mercantile year, and when all the Eastern trade is in commotion, the merchants of Calcutta had six hours of answering their letters. The European community in general feels keenly its inability to reply, except after so long an interval. Moreover, "grievances" are not always felt in proportion to their dignity," every one is curious as to the events of the war, and the lack of news produces strong exasperation. Nor are the special officers of the Company less unpopular. Every similar association considers the remonstrances of the community from whom alone it derives its wealth, deserving at least a sensible regard. The P. and O. Company are well aware that the only way to get entertained toward them is one of deep disgust, yet they refuse all concession, and embitter the refusal by hauteur. They are not common carriers. They will take only what they please, and if cabins are not procurable at Galle, the Australians may go without, may swelter in a little hotel, or in short, may do anything except claim a refund. If cabins are not procurable at Aden, the residents at Bombay may go without, or be left to suffer on that gigantic cinder. Sick civilians are turned out of the hospital, unprotected ladies are left to the hospitality of a military cantonment. The Company care nothing for remonstrances and tears cannot reduce a dividend. The fare rules are increased, and the rates of passage for travellers, and the Peninsular and Oriental Company seized the opportunity to add fifteen per cent. to the charges which had already reached the point where travellers could not bear them. The goods at Singapore are bursting with fuel from Labuan, and any amount of Indian coal may be purchased at a pound a ton. It is not, we allow, equal to Newcastle coal, but its quality is better, and it is increased quantity without running the price up to the English level. All this, and much more, has aroused in the European community a feeling which amounts to a detestation of the Company. Let the most energetic in the world, in its aggregate, be beyond the inertness of a municipal corporation, a county quorum, or the Bench of Bishops. Incessant annoyance has, however, at last stirred it up to some action. The Chamber of Commerce in London, through the Governor-General to the Admiralty. A public meeting is to be called by the Sheriff, and will, we have little doubt, be numerously attended. From the meeting, even if backed by the Governor-General, we expect little. The Admiralty will do nothing. It is under the thumb of the Treasury, and the Treasury is under the thumb of Mr. James Wilson, who gave the P. and O. Company a monopoly. The petitioners will receive a smooth reply, in which they will be told to refer to the patriotic services of the Company—at £17,000 a month—during "this momentous crisis." The Chamber will continue to grumble, the Government will continue to ignore the community will continue to fret, and the P. and O. Company will continue to raise their rates, and diminish their speed.

Their remains but one practical resource. We must appeal to the Americans. Let the most able and energetic American line all the assistance, information, and encouragement in their power. Men like C. Davidson and others would gladly grasp at the chance of securing a portion of the carrying trade of the East. The exertion required is not great. The shipowners will be able to direct half a dozen steamers from the California route already slightly over-built, and the materials are at hand. The result will be no difficulty. The right of purchasing the fuel in Japan has been secured, the mines of Labuan are not exhausted, and the Americans can obtain it from the coast of the Philippines. They know as well as the P. and O. Company how such a line of energetic Yankees, with steamers that do not creep, would pay. Brother Jonathan, certain of his dollars, eager for still further advantages, and a little flattered by the prospect of a new line, would be only too glad to take a competition, the P. and O. Company would wake from its dream of dividends without work, and our letters would arrive in something less than two and forty days.—*Friend of India, July 6.*

THE "EUSTON PAYMENT."—The manner in which this payment is laid may be simply described. The ground is first removed to the depth of sixteen inches below the intended level of the pavement, the foundation being shaped to the convexity of the intended surface of the road. A layer of strong gravel, four inches thick, is then spread over the surface, and compressed, by being rammed equally throughout, after which another layer of gravel, mixed with a small quantity of chalk, or hoggins, is laid on, for the purpose of giving to the foundation a perfect, being continued as before. This is followed by the last layer, also four inches thick, of the same material, but of a finer quality, when the whole mass is compressed by the rammer into the smallest possible space. Thus the surface of the foundation is perfect, both in shape and solidity, in all its parts, and is ready to receive the pavement. The stones used are of Mount Bonnor granite, from three to four inches deep, three inches wide, and averaging four inches in length, neatly dressed and squared. These stones are laid in a bed of fine sand, one inch in depth, spread over the surface, and are carefully and closely jointed together, so as not to allow any single stone to rock in its bed. The rammer is then applied to the whole, each stone receiving its blow in rotation, so that this is repeated again and again, until no further impression can possibly be made upon it. The maximum depth of the Euston pavement is twelve shillings per superficial yard, including the foundation; and, after deducting three shillings per yard, the value of the old stone, not claimed by the contractor, the net cost will be nine shillings per superficial square yard, or about half the minimum cost of the large pavement. This system was brought under the notice of the Institution of Civil Engineers in February last, when several witnesses spoke strongly in its favour.—*The Builder.*

AMERICAN PROTESTANTISM AT HOME AND ABROAD.

(From the Patriot, June 15.)

IN estimating the comparative and relative advance and extent of Protestantism and Romanism, we are not to confine our attention to the British Islands. While our own census shows, that the Roman Catholic portion of the population has been greatly decreased by emigration, and that it forms, even including Ireland, less than a fifth of the whole, the American census shows, that the greater part of those who emigrated to the United States, have become lost to the Roman Church. According to the calculations of Romanist prelates, upwards of 2,000,000 (principally Irish Catholics) have been lost to their Church in less than a quarter of a century. Of 36,220 churches or places of worship, only 1112 belong to the Roman Catholics, with an aggregate accommodation for 621,000. Now, if we take the attendance, by means of successive services, to be nearly double, as in England, this will amount to little more than 1,200,000 attendants, representing a population of certainly not more than two millions and a half, out of twenty-three millions. The total number of natives of Ireland in the United States in 1850, was only 961,719.

In America, at all events, Popery may be proclaimed to be a failure. Nor is this the whole case. The "Protestantism of the Future," to use the well-known expression of Burke, which has made this country what it is, "has created, for all the purposes of the Evangelical warfare, another Protestantism in the Western hemisphere. America is not only emulating the old countries in the mercantile enterprise, but, in point of religious activity and Missionary spirit, is well ahead of us. Supplying, as she does, in many quarters our lack of devoted Missionaries, who throw into the shade the boasted labours and conquests of the Jesuits, what can be more remarkable, than that Christian Evangelists from a Continent unknown to classical antiquity, and even the Apostles themselves, should now be preaching the Gospel in the remotest parts of the world, and to the churches of Asia, Armenia, and Chaldea? The heavenly light that, in primitive times, travelled eastward to the furthest limits of the known world, is now travelling westward, in rising again upon those countries from the east, like returning day! For, at least to return Asia, the American Continent is the east; and, in internal fact, American merchants, in the peaceful mission of commerce, are doing the work of the missionaries, as meeting British ships in the Chinese and Indian waters.

It ought to be acknowledged, that to American Missionaries this country and its Government are deeply indebted. They have long occupied a very important field at Bombay and elsewhere, and succeeded in mastering the dialects of the Burmese and Karens, and in gathering converts from among the various races of the Burman empire; taking possession, as it were, of the country for Christ, before its annexation to British India. Their labours have been of political necessity. Both in India and in China, American Missionaries are follow-helpers in advancing the spiritual conquests before which the effete hideous superstitions, so long deemed impregnable, are rapidly giving way. Englishmen, however, in the East, we may say, in religion also, they are not distinguishable from our own Missionaries by the natives with whom they come in contact; and thus they aid in extending the moral influence which, less by their deeds and more by their words, has become a powerful arm in their just and tolerant rule, and wise institutions, her schools and her press, England is exerting upon the Asiatic world. To the diffusion of the English language, at once a sacred and a living language, as that of religion, we may say, is like the Sanscrit, a dead language, being that of the market also, and increasingly a medium of international intercourse between tribes speaking different dialects, and the division of the common language of Britain and America, the indissoluble link which binds us together as one family, we attach great importance. Mr. Douglass has finely remarked, that what it gained for civilization, is gained for Christianity. In the East, we may say, that what is gained for English civilization, is gained essentially for Biblical Christianity, which is Protestantism. The ascendancy of Rome is simply the ascendancy of a priesthood, which must give way as nations wake up to intellectual independence. Every form of superstition, Pagan or Papal, requires for its perpetuation, that the nations should be held in permanent childhood. The ascendancy, not of mere intellect, but of the intellect of the Protestant faith, with its Divine rule, and its spiritual freedom, the sword of the Spirit, is everywhere emancipating and quickening, and is destined, keeping pace with the progress of society, to be alike perpetual and universal. Although the American people, as a State Church or established hierarchy, it is not only a Christian country, in virtue of the common law of the United States, but is effectively a Protestant power; and, as such, it is regarded with hate and jealousy by the Vatican and its spiritual satellites. They cannot conceal from themselves, that could Britain be won back to Rome by means of Oxford teaching and a thorough Liberalism in the Church of England, the world would remain another Protestant England in the New World, which, even now, is assailing Romanism on all hands, converting our Irish emigrants much more than papal emissaries are gaining proselytes among ourselves, and, in more, grappling with Papal propaganda both in Europe and in Asia. In some respects, the American churches have an advantage in prosecuting their aggressive efforts, which renders them better adapted to this specific work than even Missionaries from England. In the first place, they ever hostile opposition they may encounter from fanatical bigotry or from priestcraft, their labours are less likely to waken any political jealousy on the part of the ruling authorities, or of Foreign Powers. Any religious movement, which is not a political movement, would be regarded, at the present moment with peculiar suspicion, as supposed to be connected with our national policy, and intended to subvert political objects; and we might expect that the countenance or protection given to such efforts would be viewed with especial jealousy by France; whereas, no sinister, or ulterior purpose can be rationally imputed to the evangelical labours of American citizens. In this respect, the American brethren of America are less fettered by ecclesiastical trammels and by questions of episcopal etiquette. On this account we rejoice that the extensive field which is opening for Missionary enterprise in the Turkish empire, and, in more, grappling with Papal prepared to occupy, has been entered upon with such encouraging success by the American missionaries at Constantinople and Beyrout; and that it has been wisely determined by the association recently formed in the Turkish empire, that the American Church should raise in this country chiefly in supplementing the labours of the agents of the American Board among the Armenians, Syrians, and Greeks. Such a determination is most honourable to the Catholic spirit, as well as to the interested and enlightened zeal of the promoters of this new association, which, interfering with no existing society, claims the generous co-operation of Evangelical Protestants of all denominations.

VALPARAISO PRODUCE MARKET.

(From the Precio Corriente del Mercurio, June 4.)

WHEAT.—During the past fortnight the market has been extremely quiet, and we are not aware of any particular transaction of importance. The price of wheat is now 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of flour is 10s. 6d. per barrel. The price of corn is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of barley is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of oats is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of rye is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of peas is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of beans is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of lentils is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of mung beans is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of chickpeas is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of vetches is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of clover is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of lucerne is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of timothy is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of alfalfa is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of hay is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of straw is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of wood is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of charcoal is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of coal is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of oil is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of sugar is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of coffee is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of tea is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of spices is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of wine is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of brandy is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of rum is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of gin is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of vinegar is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of oil is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of butter is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of cheese is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of eggs is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of poultry is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of game is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of fish is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of vegetables is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of fruit is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of nuts is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of seeds is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of herbs is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of flowers is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of plants is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of trees is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of wood is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of charcoal is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of coal is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of oil is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of sugar is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of coffee is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of tea is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of spices is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of wine is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of brandy is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of rum is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of gin is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of vinegar is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of oil is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of butter is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of cheese is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of eggs is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of poultry is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of game is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of fish is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of vegetables is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of fruit is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of nuts is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of seeds is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of herbs is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of flowers is 10s. 6d. per bushel. The price of plants is 10s. 6d. per bushel, and the price of trees is 10s. 6d. per bushel.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE
Saturday Evening

Saturday Evening
The news from our various gold fields continues to be satisfactory. The Government has delivered during the past week at the Colonial Treasury, 2551 oz. 2 dwts. 6 grs., viz.,—at Bathurst, 211 oz. 17 dwts.; Sofala, 44 oz. 6 grs.; Tambora, 164 oz. 7 dwts.; Gladstone (the Meroo), 420 oz. 14 dwts.; and at the Cape, 1005 oz. 14 dwts. 356 oz. 4 dwts. Total from Western fields, 1602 oz. 7 dwts. 6 grs.—From Gault, 52 oz. 19 dwts. 16 grs.; Broadwood, 67 oz. 15 dwts. 16 grs.; Broomfield, 67 oz. 15 dwts.; Major's Creek, 120 oz. 11 dwts. 8 grs. Total from Southern fields, 948 oz. 15 grs.

During the past week very little has been done in our export markets of wool and tallow, but during the ensuing week some large consignments are expected to take place.

In cattle stations some important transactions during the week were reported by Messrs. J. and Co.—Mr. Hamilton's station on the Sturt River, with 800 to 1000 head of cattle, was sold at the rate of £5 per head.—Mr. Rankin's station on the Lachlan River, with 3000 head of cattle, realized £5 5s. per head.

In our import markets very few transactions of importance have been effected; purchasers are waiting with anxiety the next news from Europe.

The following is an extract from the London

The following is an extract from the Gold Circular from Melbourne, published by Mr. Clarke.

Gold at £4 per ounce.

The amount of gold arriving per escort is still very satisfactory. Although the great drought which has prevailed in the country tends to reduce the yield from that quarter, yet the amount of gold taken the leading position, though only about five weeks' date.

The accounts from Ballarat are good, and, though the diggings in the colony, the fact of 200 lb. weight of gold, the amount of 500 lb. taken from one claim on the Camdun is a great credit, and promises that it is far from being on the decline.

The accounts this week from the Plenty and Dandenong are encouraging, and, with perseverance, no doubt some fine claims will be hit upon; but there are numbers of persons "after

The receipts of gold per escort during the week ending the 16th instant from the

The following paragraph in regard to deeding the Geelong Bar we take from the *Melb Herald*, 18th instant:—

The bar is deepened so as to admit vessels drawing four feet of water. So far Mr. Napier has amply completed his task, and deserves well of the community: it is the opinion of the day that he could bring the Brilliant through the deeding, the Diamond steamer, and the largest ship belonging to the Channel. There is ample depth of water for shipping in the old channel between the cut and the Bar Rock, with the exception of one spot, where there is only twelve feet near the buoy, lying between the Bar and the Bar Rock.

The *M. M. Herald* reports that nothing of public interest was transacted at the last week's meeting of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, the discussion of the scheme for an ocean penny postage, put forth by the Sydney Chamber, being postponed.

with a scheme for the appointment of a harbour trust; to be composed of the Mayor and other officers, *ex officio*, and four members to be elected by the Chamber and two by the Town Council.

PETTY SESSIONS.—His Excellency the Governor General has appointed Dalby, at Myall Creek, to be the place for the holding of Courts of Petty Sessions.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE NEAR BACCHUS MARSH. A dreadful outrage was committed about three miles from Bacchus Marsh, on the 23rd August, which resulted in the death of a man named Thomas Driscoll, at Carlton estate, residing at Bulleen. A mate named Joseph Bevis, were, in their capacity as carriers, travelling on the road from Bacchus Marsh on the evening of that day, when they stopped for a few minutes to light their pipes at a burning. While they were thus employed, three men

approached from behind and wished them a good morning. Drew and Bevis turned round to reply, but before they could do so, were knocked senseless to the ground. They lay thus until the next morning, when Drew recovered found himself weltering in blood and in a swoon, from which Bevis succeeded in rousing him. The poor men were dreadfully wounded about the head, but managed to walk along slowly, until, after several weary stages, they arrived at a place where three drays were encamped. Here they received that assistance of which they stood in

Mr. Pyke's station on the plains. In this place he was visited by a magistrate, whose name was transpired, who forwarded an account of the murder attack to the police at Bacchus Marsh. The fellows were after a while conveyed to their residence at Bulleen, where they both lay in a pitiable condition. On the 3rd instant, Dr. Butler was called to the assistance of Drew, and at first held out hopes of his recovery, but soon perceived that his hopes were fallacious. The doctor was of opinion that the attack had been made with an instrument resembling

tomahawk. His patient had received an iron wound, two and a half inches long, over the orbit, penetrating the nasal bones, and fracturing the orbital plate. The great loss of blood occasioned extreme debility. Suppuration ensued, causing compression of the brain, which terminated on Tuesday, in the death of the sufferer. Bevis, who has received more than a dozen dangerous wounds on the back of his head, had sufficiently recovered to enable to give evidence at the inquest which was held at Bullen, on Wednesday, before the District Coroner, Dr. Campbell. In addition to the

reviously mentioned, Bevis stated that Draw had robbed of his dray and team of bullocks, and like of 28s., which was all the money they possessed while he himself had lost his hat, neckerchief and knife. This last article he declared "he could not so amongst a hundred." He would be unable to identify any of the men. The evidence adduced in the inquest was very meagre, and the Coroners regretted much that such was the case. The jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder, against three persons unknown." It is said that a son of deceased was with him at the time of the outrage, and has not

Both Drew and Bevis are well known in Bulleen as steady, industrious men. The former leaves a wife and five children in a destitute condition. We are pleased to learn that a subscription is about to be raised for their benefit, and need scarcely attempt to rouse the sympathies of the public in such a case. The strangest particular with reference to this transaction, that such an outrage could be committed at five miles from Melbourne, and the police have received no information concerning it for twenty days after its occurrence. —*Argus*, September 15, 1878.

way for Government to find out the men who correspond with newspapers, and that is, to cause them to better send home from the theatre of war to be read and read. Such a wholesale breaking of seals is, we suspect, scarcely to be ventured upon even by a veteran professor of the art who has been trying to manufacture spies out of English officers. The British Press is perfectly indifferent as to what Ministers persevere in their crusade against reporters and correspondents, or not. Unaided by Government, the Press has hitherto obtained all it wanted, in the main, much more accurate—infor-

han Ministers, and it will continue to do so in the utmost efforts of Ministers to prevent it. As the *Daily News* is concerned, we defy the Government to stop our correspondence. The *Express* will no more allow the public to be the dupes of a mysterious system of secrecy in military than in political or judicial matters. Ministers to their worst: it is beyond their power to discourage or stop up our channels of intelligence.—*Daily News*.

by au/pla news-pag

© 2006 The Authors
Journal compilation © 2006 Blackwell Publishing Ltd

Superior French Goods.

Silks
Paris Bonnets
Danmark Silk Robes
Paris
Mantles
Ravage Ladies' Underclothing
And a variety of other Articles.
To Drapers, Shipowners, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHAN will sell at the B
Auction Rooms, on **TUESDAY** next, S
tember 24, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Ladies' underclothing, chemisettes, habit shirts, sleeves
Summer Paris bonnets
Black danmark, and other silk robes
Fur-tails, glass robes
Black satins
Silk mantles
Embroidered evening dresses
Cashmere and mouse shawls, longes and squares
Printed laces shawls
Delaine shawls
Dresses, mantles, and trimmings, great variety
Buttons
Portemonnaies
Gents' umbrellas

Forty-five Packages Seasonable Drapery and Silks.
 To Drapery, Storekeepers, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the B
uction Rooms, on TUESDAY, September
 26, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
 Fringed mantles,
 Bareges
 White buck muslins
 Ditto cheek ditto
 Ditto jac. net ditto
 Ditto muslins
 Light cashmere shawls
 Shot and stripe gingham silks
 White and grey coultie sayes
 Faint and fancy bordered ribbons
 Blond laces, white and black
 Fancy silk neckties
 Lace and worked shawls
 Ditto ditto chemises
 Mouseline tulle
 White netts
 A watered haberdashery
 Ditto dress trimmings

White tuxany hamlets
 1-4 white to super blankets
 White and white macromer
 Ladies' white cotton hose
 Ditto ditto merino
 Ditto ditto milk ditto
 Ditto ditto long-sleeved shirts
 Ditto regatta ditto
 Boys' and youths' ditto and white ditto
 20, 25, 30, 35 inch grey 8-4
 8-4 grey sheeting
 30, 35 inch super white salico
 White counterpanes
 Ditto toilet-cloths
 Ditto napkins ditto
 Coloured ditto ditto
 Cotton bedtick
 Hucksback towels
 Unken and linen diapers
 White napkins
 Glazed flourcases
 Roll jacquets
 Ribbles, in various colours
 White, slate, and black armchairs
 White and black corded
 Ditto floured ditto ditto
 Ditto yoked ditto ditto

Ditto vandyked ditto ditto
 Ditto scarlet ditto ditto
 CLOTHING.
 Ditto drab and self mokinlin trousers
 Boys' and youths' ditto
 Men's cotton nerved ditto
 Men's woolen cord ditto
 Ditto white drill ditto
 Boys' and youths' ditto
 Youths' ditto
 Men's black and fancy doe trousers
 Boys' and youths' ditto
 Men's black french and green coats
 Boys' and youths' ditto
 Men's fancy doe waists
 Little leopards hats
 Men's ditto ditto
 Terms—Under fifty pounds, cash; above that sum, and up
 one hundred pounds, approved bills, at 5 months; above, 3
 months.
 Elegant Foreign and English Furniture
 Looking-Glasses
 Carpets
 Iron Bedsteads
 To Upholsters, Parties Furnishing, Furniture Dealers,

JOHNN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, WEDNESDAY, September 17th, 1854, at 11 o'clock, the following household furniture, comprising:—
Mahogany sideboard, richly carved, looking-glass buck
Mahogany dining table, carved legs
Card tables, rosewood
Mahogany settee
Mahogany dinner table
Mahogany dining table
Mahogany damask haircloth chairs
Ditto ditto ditto
Mahogany ditto ditto
Cane wood folding chairs
Rosewood round side, richly carved, red silk
Red silk arm chairs
Rosewood drawing-room suites
Rosewood dining table
Mahogany settee richly carved green silk (10 and
12 chairs) cushions
Mahogany chest of drawers
Mahogany settee, velvet
Rosewood chairs
Mahogany chiffonier, marble top, and looking-glass bu
Blue damask couch
Ditto ditto arm chairs, rosewood
Framed chairs
Rosewood arm chairs
Ditto ditto ditto

Runall tables
 Toilet glasses
 Elegant walnut marquetrie lobe tables
 Set mahogany dining tables, 60 by 30
 Mahogany bookcases
 Mahogany chairs
 Dittie and rosewood music stools
 Portable iron bedsteads, 8 feet by 2 feet 6 in.
 Dittie dining, 6 feet by 4 feet
 Rocking chairs
 Carpeting
 Washhand stands
 Soda water machines, and various other articles.
 Terms at sale.

Great Unreserved Sale of Olmsten's Stores, Drift, Fruit,
 from the celebrated Houses of Batty and Pratt, Hannon
 and others.
 To Grocers, Store-keepers, Shippers, and others.
JOHN A. CUSHEN has received instructions
 from the proprietors to sell by auction at the
 Bank Auction Rooms, on **THURSDAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock**
 precisely.
 The following choice shipments of olmsten's stores and drift
 fruits:—

DRIED FRUITS.
 140 boxes muscatel raisins, in layers.

100 cases quarter ditto, ditto
 100 cases half ditto, ditto
 25 boxes fine Indian almonds,
 011 MEXICO STORES.
 150 cases bottled fruits each 4 dozen
 10 cases quart pickles, ditto
 10 cases 1/2 berry 4 dozen time
 5 cases ditto ditto, 1 ditto
 10 cases salad oil 4 dozen
 15 cases ditto, half pint, each 5 dozen
 5 cases raspberry vinegar, each 5 ditto
 10 cases 1/2 pint 4 dozen time
 5 cases marmalade, 1 lb, ditto
 10 cases pickled bananas
 10 cases each vine
 5 cases halves green sauce
 10 cases assorted, salad
 100 cases p-1 pickle, each 2 dozen
 100 cases quart ditto, ditto
 10 cases assorted fruits
 10 cases Java and 1 lb, each 4 dozen
 10 cases ditto ditto, 2 lbs., each 2 ditto
 10 cases jelly, 1 lb., each 3 ditto
 10 cases preserved salmon, 1 lb, time
 30 cases ditto ditto, 2 lb, time
 10 cases pint pickle, 1 lb, time
 50 cases quart ditto, ditto

It is to be recalled that the following particular attention is to be given to the above sale, as the whole of the various shipments are by arrivals, and the condition of the sale being to close your accounts, will be entirely unreserved.

Terms at sale.

To the Performers and Combs, &c.

Perfumery Combs, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on **THURSDAY**, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

40 crates Eastern hardware (assorted), just landed.

To the Easternware Dealers, Perfumers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on **FRIDAY** next, September 29th, at 11 o'clock precisely,

40 crates Easternware, as follows:

Flowered blue glass and saucers
Blue brown printed blue
Flowered blue glass and saucers
Blue brown printed blue

Ditto ditto ditto cups and saucers
 Towelled blue bowl
 Ditto ditto tea-pots and sugar
 Ditto ditto creama and butters
 Ditto ditto pressed roses and basins
 Ditto ditto chambers
 Painted brown and blue chamber
 Ditto flowing blue chamber services
 Ditto ditto dinner sets
 White chair p. no. sugar
 Blue willow dinner plate, 3 and 9 in.
 Ditto ditto dishes, 13 to 18 in.
 Ditto ditto vegetable dishes
 12 to ditto baking dishes
 White chambers, plate, jug, and other goods.
 Terms at sale.
 Superior China.
 Breakfast and Tea Services.
 Well landed.
 To Karheween dealers and others.
 JOHN G. JOHNSON, Auctioneer, at the
 Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY next, Septem-
 ber 29th, at 11 o'clock p. exactly.
 Five packages sup-ly breakfast and tea china
 Albany

Claret
 Turmaline
 Blue and azure coloured, gold edges
 Worcester
 Fane
 French white
 Ligant and other pattern.
 Terms at sale.

www.nla.news-page15

/nla.news-page1504183